

It is fitting that an Israeli courtroom be the forum where a detailed history of Nazi genocide should be recorded. There the full tale will unfold with the identify of all who aided, abetted or condoned the dastardly acts fearlessly exposed. No person, no nation, should escape exposure. In this bastion of democracy the world will be assured of complete disclosure of all the facts without fear or favor.

Let Israel invite the nations of the world to send their finest legal talent to assure that justice prevails. Thus the forum of this trial will be given an international atmosphere, appropriate for the trial against one accused of a crime against all humanity.

Israel's trial of Eichmann is not motivated by the concept of revenge. It will be guided by the supreme judicial concept of justice. Since Eichmann was brought to Israel, the people there have not made any outraged demands to destroy him without trial. They have not threatened lynching—they are calm and collected—only awaiting the final day of judgment before the bar of justice.

I know that justice will prevail. A democratic Israel in the tradition of the prophets and judges shall record for posterity a verbatim account of the Nazi atrocities, and will mete out justice in accordance with the wisdom of a Solomon.

It may interest you to know that there is no capital punishment in Israel for an ordinary crime of murder. But the law of the land does provide execution for genocide. However, it is very possible that after Israel has exposed this heinous crime against all humanity, Israel may propose to turn this arch-war-criminal to an international genocide committee for punishment. It will be a great tribute to Israel to make such a move as an international warning that the free world will not tolerate the whim of a despot, dictator or any government responsible for mass destruction of a race without regard to human rights.

I want to commend to you a little prayer which, I think, best expresses our feelings on this occasion:

"God give us the patience to accept that which cannot be changed.
Give us the courage to change that which can and should be changed.
And, above all, give us the wisdom to know which is which."

It is with a great deal of humility and deep appreciation my friends that I accept the "Humanity Award" of the order of this great family of brothers and sisters—Brith Abraham. I want to thank the officers and leaders of this great organization for bestowing this honor upon me. I want to assure you that I shall continue to exert all possible effort towards the fulfillment of the noble principles of your organization—unity, liberty and justice.

A Reminder to All Americans

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in a recent address delivered before his fellow alumni of Columbia University in New York City, Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Philippine Ambassador to the United States and former President of the United Nations General Assembly, spoke of Philippine-American relations em-

phasizing the new trends in Filipino thinking as a result of recent global happenings.

In the course of his speech, he mentioned some of the problems now facing our two Governments: The Zablocki bill which makes good a commitment we made to pay the Filipinos' war damage claims; the recognition of the Filipino veterans' rights and the Teague bill, H.R. 261; increase in the Philippine sugar quota; pending negotiations regarding civil jurisdiction in our military bases in the Philippines, and others.

After discussing each of these questions at length, General Romulo mentioned the welcome accorded by the people of the Philippines to President Eisenhower as another evidence of the friendship and good will of the Filipino people for the United States and in a subtle but effective manner contrasted it with what happened in other countries where American prestige suffered a severe blow.

The Philippine Ambassador concluded his thought-provoking analysis of Philippine-American relations by quoting the following column of Ralph McGill, printed in the Washington Evening Star, which General Romulo referred to "as a timely reminder to all Americans, a moving and soul-stirring reminder of Filipino loyalty that should find a responsive chord in every American heart":

BROWN HANDS THROUGH THE WIRE—MEMORIES OF CORREGIDOR POINT UP FILIPINOS' INTENSE LOYALTY TO UNITED STATES

(By Ralph McGill)

The President's welcome in Manila stirred two memories:

A few weeks after the second great war I talked one evening with an Army officer who had been one of those in the desperate surrender at Corregidor and the infamous death march which followed.

"When I think back on all that happened," he said, "on the death of companions, the suffering, the brutalities, the one thing most vivid in my mind is not of those things. I remember first the many small-brown hands which so often reached through the wire of the prison camp, slipping me, and others, a bit of food or a cigarette. Time will help me store the harsher memories on the back shelf. But nothing will erase my image of the great loyalty of the Filipino people. Their soldiers fought with us. They hid our escaped prisoners and formed guerrilla forces with them. We will never know how many American men, women and children survived because of the kindness of the Filipino people. . . ."

One thought of that when the people of Manila roared their welcome to President Eisenhower.

This is a story which somehow has never been put into perspective. The Filipino people are Asian. But they are distant from the peoples and the lands which knew colonial government under the Dutch, the French, the British and the Portuguese. Nowhere in all of the vast area of colonial Asia was there any loyalty to colonial power which compares even remotely with that of the Philippines.

The British have accumulated a magnificent record of assisting units of their once farflung empire to orderly independence. Wherever the British governed there was at least some public education, a trained bureaucracy of indigenous people, and, most

important of all, a system of courts and an understanding of the process of law.

But the one Asian experience of the United States is unique. From the beginning there was not merely the promise of independence. There was a planned progress toward it. At the end of the war the tremendous power of revolutionary forces loosed in the world were in evidence in the Philippines. But the leaders had faith in the United States and the transition to independence was a happy one.

The image of the brown hands reaching through the wire is not in any degree lessened.

The second memory is a later one. It is of several conversations with an earnest, intelligent young lady school teacher from the Philippines at a graduate school seminar in this country.

The few signs of questioning opposition to the President's visit were placards asking why Japan has received more economic assistance than the Philippines. There were others from the distressed producers of copra (dried meat of coconuts used in manufacturing oil and soap). These recalled talks with her.

The young teacher could bring herself close to indignation on the subject of U.S. assistance to Japan. It is difficult for a Filipino to understand . . . recalling the presence of the Japanese and all the suffering and sorrow thereby produced. The need for bases and of economic sufficiency for Japan to save her from turning, of necessity, to the Communists for trade, was not clear to the Filipinos who were themselves in want of so many things.

This little reminder, from the tiny opposition in Manila, makes us see again that world trade likely will be the hottest feature of the cold war. We must participate. And we aren't doing much planning. The Government soon will reduce some tariffs, but there will be howls from the Congress—echoing hometown business forces. The adjustment will be the more painful if we wait until it is forced. And that is what we seem intent on doing.

House Resolution 366

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of the House I am calling to the attention of my colleagues House Resolution 366 which I introduced August 27, 1959:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives of the United States that:

(1) The House Office Building, commonly known as the Old House Office Building, be renamed for and dedicated to the Honorable Joseph Gurney Cannon of Illinois, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives when the building was constructed under authority of the Act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. 1083, 1113);

(2) The new House of Representatives Office Building, commonly known as the New House Office Building, be renamed for and dedicated to the Honorable Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who served as Speaker of the House of Representatives when the building was constructed under authority of the Act of January 10, 1929 (45 Stat. 1071); and

July 5

A5838

(8) The Additional House Office Building, commonly known as the Third House Office Building, be named for and dedicated to the Honorable SAM RAYBURN of Texas, who is serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives while its construction is in progress under authority of the Additional House Office Building Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 41).

CN
Captive Nations Week

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. HUGH J. ADDONIZIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the last war calamities and tragedies on a scale unprecedented followed each other in quick succession. Even before the victory of democracies over Axis totalitarianism was assured, Communist totalitarianism had already shown its grasping and greedy hands by occupying and annexing a number of hitherto independent countries in Europe and thus enslaving their inhabitants.

As the result of the Soviet Union's treacherously aggressive policy there are today nine nations which are captives of the Soviet Union, and a part of another nation shares the same fate. These countries, between the Bay of Finland and the Black Sea, include Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and Rumania. Peoples in some of these countries have been suffering under Communist totalitarian dictatorships, imposed by the Kremlin and maintained with the aid of the Red Army, for 2 decades. Thus Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians have endured the oppressive Communist rule longer than peoples in other countries in eastern Europe. Their countries have been annexed to the Soviet Union, and as far as the Soviet Union is concerned there are no such independent and sovereign entities as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The other countries, including East Germany, are called—mistakenly—dependent and sovereign. In the West these countries are denominated as Soviet Satellite, but actually they may be best described as captive countries, and their inhabitants captive nations. In their foreign and domestic policies, also in their political, economic, educational, and social structure, the governments of these countries and their helpless subjects are compelled to follow the Kremlin line. No deviation from that Communist line is tolerated or permitted, and any infraction on the part of any government is severely punished. Thus, the peoples and governments in the Baltic countries, in East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, and Rumania are captives of the Kremlin in the real sense of the word. They have been sealed off from the free West by the Iron Curtain deliberately and most effectively imposed by the Kremlin between East and West. The

peoples of these countries, the Germans in 1953, the Hungarians and the Poles in 1956, tried to free themselves from the clutches of Communist tyranny, or at least to loosen its grip, but unfortunately by themselves their valiant efforts did not succeed and could not have succeeded against the almost unequalled might of the ruthless Red army.

The people of this country and their Government have always shown utmost sympathy with the lot of these unhappy and unfortunate peoples, the captive nations. Their fate has been, and continues to be, a serious concern of our Government. Then too, these captive nations feel that they have a claim upon us, upon our sympathy and humanitarian feelings. We are fully aware of our sacred moral responsibilities towards these peoples. As proof of that awareness, last year a joint resolution was enacted in Congress for the establishment of a Captive Nations Week, as an annual observance. The Presidential proclamation issued on July 17 designated that the third week of July of each year should be set aside as the Captive Nations Week. In making this sincere move the Congress and the President were not only carrying out the wishes, and the mandate, of the people of this country, but they were also following the firm and forthright policy of this country in championing the cause of freedom and justice. We have always felt and still feel that the cause of the captive nations is a righteous cause and a just cause, one of freedom and humanity. I am indeed glad that the Captive Nations Week was made a national observance week and of course am delighted to join hands with all friends in observing it.

Countering the Communistic Threat

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to insert into the RECORD an address made by Adm. Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, at commencement exercises, North Oklahoma Junior College, Tonkawa, Okla., on May 19, 1960.

Admiral Burke's speech is particularly significant due to recent international developments. He has emphasized the importance of the individual American's role in order for our country to continue to provide world leadership and to effectively counter the threat of communism.

Admiral Burke's speech follows:

ADDRESS BY ADM. ARLEIGH BURKE, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AT COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—NORTHERN OKLAHOMA JUNIOR COLLEGE—TONKAWA, OKLA., MAY 19, 1960

Dr. Easterling, distinguished guests, members of the graduating class, it is a particular privilege for me to address these wonderful young men and women and their justly proud parents, relatives, and friends.

We in the Navy have a special kinship with Northern Oklahoma Junior College. Dr. Easterling is an outstanding educator whom we have learned to respect—and admire during his long and close association with the Navy.

This is a memorable occasion for all of us—an unforgettable day for the members of the graduating class. Those who are departing face a far different world than the one which greeted the first graduates of this college, almost 40 years ago.

The whole tempo of the world has been changed by rapid, dynamic technological progress. The pace is faster. The community of nations is now drawn close, by the speed of modern transportation, by tremendously improved communications. This is accented by nearly every development in science and research, by the new and challenging dimensions of the space age.

But even more important than the challenge of this changing environment is an aspect which your predecessors of 40 years ago did not have to face. For today, you enter a world threatened by the ruthless, aggressive expansion of communism, of Communist imperialism.

Regardless of your chosen career, you will be called upon to participate in the struggle between the forces of freedom, and the forces of slavery, and of godlessness. To do that effectively, to fulfill your obligations as citizens, you must fully understand the nature, and the totality of the conflict.

We face this threat not just in the military area, but in every area of endeavor, economic, political, cultural, and social. The free world looks to the United States for leadership in every phase of this struggle.

Leadership, however, is not possible without respect. Such respect for us, as a nation, must be more than admiration for our military power, or our wealth. It must be a respect based on what we do, on how we live up to our national principles, how we adhere to the precepts contained in our Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

Our task is to show, by example, that we do uphold them. The old adage, "Actions speak louder than words" still holds true, on the international—as well as on the national scene.

We have clearly shown that our economy most efficiently serves the material needs of the individual, that we are a progressive society. But, throughout the fabric of progress, there must also be the strong thread of moral principle.

No country or society ever flourished long without principles, or without the courage to live up to them.

The Communists know this. They know they can be successful, only if they get us to lower our standards, get us to abandon our moral principles. This is one of communism's methods—in its move toward world domination.

They try to distort beliefs and convictions, to eliminate religious faith, to confuse concepts of right and wrong, all to weaken the individual. They do this to make the individual distrustful of others, doubtful of his own abilities, and consumed with fear.

Do this to individuals, and ultimately, you can do it to an entire nation. The nation itself becomes weak and fearful and the weak and fearful are the natural prey of the Communists. The record shows that Communists are contemptuous of the weak, and merciless in dealing with them.

This is the danger we must guard against, in order to maintain our strength, our leadership, our very freedom.

Yet today, prominent men in education and business, in politics and religion, have commented pointedly and intelligently, that our ethical values, our standards, are being endangered. They point to the evidence around us, to scandals, to corruption and